Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1803. No. 667.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
Feb. 2.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.
February 2.

Just received,
And landing on Merchants' Wharf,
A SMALL CARGO OF
TURK's ISLAND SALT,
and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very reasonable terms, if taken from on board.

ALSO,

Ten quarter casks of Sherry WINE. For Sale, by
WM. HODGSON.

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received a few pipes of fine London particular, and to be sold cheap.
They have also,
One case of elegant OSTRICH FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case
Jan. 18. d

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for delivering to his master, in this place, *a black boy* named FREDERICK, who left home on Tuesday the 27th ult. and is supposed to be lurking about town: He is about 19 years of age; tall and slim made, knock-kneed, sullen look, and is backward in giving an answer: He had on a pair of light grey cloth trowsers, striped swansdown waistcoat, white shirt, a yellow flag silk handkerchief about his neck, and an old blue surtout coat. Application to be made to the Printer, who will pay the above reward on delivery of the said Negro boy.
Feb. 4. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the 1st day of March next, at the Coffee House, in the Town of Alexandria,

A certain Tract of valuable LAND, lying in the county of Prince William, near the Red House, on which the said John D. Orr lately resided, containing 1115 acres, the bounds of which will appear upon reference being had to the said Deed, which is duly recorded in the office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.
Jan. 15. d

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Annifeed Cordial,
14 boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyson skin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkerchiefs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring,

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.
Dec. 22. d

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a superior quality,
Rhode-Island Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.
Jan. 19. d

Just received, and for Sale,
By Robert and John Gray,
[*Price 25 Cents*]
Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.
A SERMON.
By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.
Feb. 5. d

WM. HARTSHORNE
Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hooe's Wharf,
2 Pipes London Market Madeira Wine, four years old,
1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter
1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,
18 Tons Philad. do.
First quality Brown Sugar by the hogshead and barrel,
Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the hogshead and barrel, part in loaves not more than 6 lbs. each,
Plaister of Paris by the ton or bushel,
Tobacco in kegs,
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each,

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given at his mill.
Dec. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price 25 Cents,)
PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.
Jan. 19. d

For Charter to the West-Indies,

The BRIG
EVELINA,
Capt. Jas. Crowdhill; burthen upwards of 700 barrels. For terms apply to the Captain on board, (Merchant's Wharf) or to
WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 1. d

COTTOM & STEWART
Have just received a large and general assortment of
BOOKS
In the different branches of Literature.
Also,
ALMANACS
For 1803,
With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholesale or retail to public ten at very reduced prices.

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the Work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscription received by the Publishers*

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.
Jan 10. d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.
For particulars enquire of
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Jan. 18. d

For Sale,
A likely NEGRO BOY.
Apply to the Printer.
Feb 4 d6t

FOR SALE,
A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
Dec 23. d

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18 d

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,
Have for Sale,
14 Hhds. first quality, Muscovado Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Bushels coarse Salt,
500 Spanish Hides,
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,
And a general assortment of
GROCERIES.
N. B. They will give orders for Salt in Turk's-Island at 60 and 90 days credit.
Jan. 31. eo.

For Falmouth and a Market.

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
(now lying at the Navy Yard)
so soon as weather permits will commence loading at this port for Falmouth and a Market. 50 hhds. Tobacco will be taken to the control of Jas. Mackenzie and A. Glennie of London, or on liberty; in the first instance an advance made by
A. HENDERSON and Co.

FOR SALE,
A few qr. casks of Sherry 3 years old, and some bags of Cotton at moderate prices.——ALSO,
Bills on N. York & London.
Jan. 25. d3t

For BOSTON,

The BRIG
HARMONY,
Capt H. I.
Now loading, and will be ready to sail in three days. Passengers may be well accommodated, and a small quantity freight taken, on application to the subscriber.

For BOSTON,

The GALLIOT
ROMEO,
Capt Paine,
Will be ready to load in 6 days—300 barrels freight and passengers wanted.

For Freight or Charter,

The SLOOP
COLUMBIA,
SAMUEL CARR, master burthen 700 barrels. Please apply to
JOHN G. LADD
Feb 7. d

A paragraph appeared in Smith's *National Intelligencer* of the 2d inst. respecting certain proceedings in the Senate of the United States, upon the petition of William Marbury, R. T. Hooe, and Dennis Ramsay, praying that the Secretary of the Senate might be allowed to give them a certificate from the Executive Journal.

This paragraph contained such a singular assemblage of *strange*, and to us, *improbable* things, that we have been induced to obtain a true statement of the facts; and likewise as correct a sketch of the Debates in the Senate, on the petition, as the nature of the case permits; not having been present ourselves to take notes of the arguments as they were delivered.

We now present them to the public, as a specimen of the anxious solicitude of our good Democrats, to preserve inviolate the rights of individuals, *(of a particular sect,)* and shall leave Mr. Smith's extraordinary paragraph, with all its falsehoods, its wisdom and its wit, as a banquet to regale his own sagacious mind; and to meet its merited execration from the *discerning*, the candid and the *good*.

We shall not pretend that Mr. Smith has been guilty of a *contempt* of Court; nor that his arrogance may produce a few weeks restraint of his personal liberty; his brother Jacobin and fellow slanderer of Courts, Billy Duane, having experience upon such subjects, may possibly hint to him something useful upon this occasion.

The Supreme Court of the United States, may take Mr. Smith's advice upon this and other matters respecting their duty, next week, [the session commenced the 7th inst.] unless, peradventure, the *shield* of the Executive, the use of which we are told Mr. Smith boasts of, should prove so broad, and so impenetrable, that the little gentleman may, with safety, repose behind it!!!

Washington Federalist.

Senate of the United States.

On the 28th day of January, last past, was presented to the Senate the following petition, viz.

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States of America, the petition of William Marbury, Robert Townsend Hooe, and Dennis Ramsay, most respectfully sheweth:

THAT your Petitioners have been informed and verily believe, that John Adams while President of the United States, nominated to the Senate of the United States, for their advice and consent, your petitioner William Marbury, to be a justice of the peace in the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, and your Petitioners, Robert Townsend Hooe and Dennis Ramsay, to be Justices of the Peace in the county of Alexandria, in the same district; that the said nominations were duly taken into consideration by the Senate, who on or about the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, were pleased to give their advice and consent that your petitioners should be severally appointed to the office aforesaid; that commissions were accordingly in due form signed by the said President, and directed to be sent to your petitioners by the Secretary of State, but that your petitioners, from some cause, have been deprived of their commissions, and are reduced to the necessity of asserting their rights to the same, in a judicial course of proceeding, in which, as they are advised, it will be requisite to produce satisfactory evidence of the advice and consent of the Senate to the appointment of your petitioners to be justices of the peace, as aforesaid, in the district of Columbia. Application has been made to the Secretary of the Senate for his certificate, that the advice and consent of the Senate was given, in consequence of the nominations aforesaid, that your petitioners should be appointed to be justices of the peace in the district of Columbia aforesaid, which your Secretary has declined giving without leave of the Senate. Your petitioners pray the premises may be taken into consideration, and that your Secretary may be permitted to give to your petitioners a certificate in usual form, setting forth, that your petitioners having been nominated by the President of the United States to the aforesaid offices, severally and respectively, of justices of the peace in the district of Columbia, and the Senate advised and consented to their appointment. And as in duty bound, &c.

WM. MARBURY,
R. T. HOOE,
D. RAMSAY.

The petition was laid on the table, and on Monday the 31st Jan. was called up by Mr. Howard, and the following resolution was presented by him, for the purpose of granting, in form, the prayer of the petition.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to give an attested copy of the proceedings of the Senate of the 2d and 3d of March, 1801, so far as they relate to the nomination and appointment of William Marbury, Robert T. Hooe and Dennis Ramsay, as justices of the peace for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia, on the application of them or either of them."

Upon this resolution, was had, in substance, the following debate:

Mr. Howard said, he should not trouble the Senate with any observations upon the question; the request was so reasonable, that he concluded it would pass without objection.

Mr. Jackson wished to have some explanation of this business. It must, he said, be recollected that an attempt was made the last session to effect the same thing, with this only difference that the application was then made by Council, which now came from the men themselves—The motion on that occasion was introduced by a member from Massachusetts, who, after hearing the objections offered against it, thought proper to withdraw it. He considered it now, as he then did, an attack upon the Executive Department of Government, and as such should be prepared to oppose it, as often, and in whatever shape it might present itself.

Mr. Mason observed. It was true as the honorable gentleman from Georgia had stated, a motion similar to the present resolution he had himself made the last session, and for the same purpose. It was in consequence of a verbal application at the door of the Senate Chamber from one of the parties or their Council, to whom he was a stranger. He gave to them his opinion at the time, the application was proper and would be granted as a thing of course; he was afterwards surprised to hear objections offered; the principal ones however were that the record was a secret record and by a standing rule, no copy was allowed but by special order. It was time now to consider the propriety of granting it when the parties themselves applied in writing, stating the purposes for which they wanted it, and upon this ground the motion was either withdrawn or rejected; in the present case they had applied in a respectful manner in form of memorial and had stated the reasons of their application and the use they wished to make of the copy, to establish an existing right. They were citizens and parties to the government and to its privileges; the principles upon which this government was founded, were freedom and equality of rights, and a protection to these rights; the petitioners now claim that protection, by a request that we would grant to them our knowledge of the existence of a fact necessary to establish one of their rights. Publicity of record was a constitutional provision and a check in favor of the people. It was a right belonging to the meanest citizen to inspect the records of the government, unless the divulging of these records would be inconsistent with the public safety and interest. And when that was not the case it was our duty to grant the request; they had a right to demand it. It was upon the same ground that every citizen had a right to demand and compel the testimony of his fellow citizens, upon peril of damages equal to the loss of his testimony; it is an implied promise founded upon mutual protection and aid to each other in the support of their individual rights. It is one of the great reasons for which men associate; the same justice is due from public bodies as from individuals, though compulsory process is not in both cases to be had.

This request is so accordant with a common sense of justice, that he had no doubt, the exemplification of a record, or a certified copy, in itself not improper to be made public would be granted by one enemy to another in an enemy's country—Mr. Mason was at a loss to know what possible injury could arise by giving a copy of a fact so notorious, and he hoped therefore the parties would be indulged.

Mr. Breckenridge thought it improper to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The executive Journal, is kept only for the private use of the Senate and there is an express rule that extracts should not be given without the order of the house. He knew of no instance in which they could with propriety be claimed or given, but if there were any such, he begged gentleman to point them out, as to the case in question to grant the prayer of the petition, would, he said administer the means of assailing the Executive Department of government. He considered the President as in some measure, a party to the Executive Journal, and therefore an extract of it, ought not to be communicated without his consent.

The Senate ought to protect the dignity of that branch in which they participate.

The suit now pending is on a mandamus to the secretary of state. The senate ought not to aid the judiciary, in their invasion of the rights of the Executive. There could be no use in giving such extracts, and there might be mischief.

Mr. Morris, was much in opinion with M. B. Thought that the rule respecting the Executive Journal was wise, and that extracts ought not to be given for trivial purposes—that it might be a means of embarrassing the government and lessening the respect due to those who administer it. That he had no apprehension of any such on the part of the judiciary, he was persuaded they would treat with due respect the other parts of the government. But such attempts might be made by others and therefore it was not prudent to furnish the means or to establish a rule of which designing men might avail themselves for bad purposes. For these reasons he was inclined to reject the proposed resolution. On the other hand he considered the application of a suitor for evidence to support his right as of a very serious nature. A denial of that evidence might amount to a denial of justice. He was not prepared to go so far. If in possession of a deed making a link in the chain of a suitor's title, the court might compel him to appear and bring with him the deed, he did not feel himself justified in using the authority with which as a Senator, he was invested, for the purpose of refusing that which another could rightfully demand, and oblige him by law, as a private citizen to give. That in the present case, the merits of which were unknown to him, it was possible, as had been suggested, that other evidence might be produced, and tho' of inferior force, be validated by the refusal of the Senate. Perhaps too, the court might issue process compelling the Secretary to appear and bring with him the journal. It was equally possible that they might not think it proper to issue such process, or that the Secretary might refuse to answer, alledging his duty to keep the secrets of the Senate. That if from these or any other causes, the court should declare they could not do right because the senate withheld the evidence, he should feel himself guilty of a denial of justice. That in effect, the assent of the Senate being a pre-requisite to the appointment of an officer, it might be necessary to shew that assent when his authority should be legally questioned. If the Senate refuse on the present occasion, where the evidence is said to be necessary to obtain the office, how could they grant it on another occasion, where it would be necessary to preserve the office. On the whole, Mr. Morris declared, he should reluctantly give his vote in favor of the Resolution, because the greater weight of reason was in favor of it, and because he could not answer to the world, or to his own conscience, the delay or denial of justice.

To be continued.

FROM THE BALANCE.

ON THE INCREASING PREVALENCE OF DUELLING.

No. III.

When Solon was asked whether he had given the Athenians the best possible code of laws, he replied, that the laws he had given them were as good as they could bear. In free states, any law however just, that should oppose the current of public opinion, would become null and void; or would fail of being promptly and generally executed. Therefore in enacting laws, the question of *practicability*, as well as of *equity*, is to be considered.

These sentiments, the truth whereof is, fully evinced by experience, are particularly applicable to the crime of duelling. That this crime prompted by revenge and committeed with malice aforethought, always partakes of the nature of *mental* murder; and that it sometimes amounts to the *overt act* of the most aggravated murder, none can reasonably deny. It is also a very general belief among civilized and especially among christian people, that every murderer, in the overt act, forfeits his life and ought to be cut off by the sword of the civil power. But, under present circumstances, it would be impracticable, in this country, to punish murders, committed in duels, with death. Laws, enacting capital punishments against duelling, however equitable they might be in an abstracted view, would prove inoperative and futile; because the contravening opinion, especially of the higher classes, would so far paralize such laws, as to prevent their being impartially and generally executed; and if, in some instances, the penalty of death should be inflicted, compassion for the criminal, rather than horror against the crime, would be excited in the public mind.—Other means, more practicable, and consequently more certainly efficacious, should be used for the suppression of duelling.

If the parties concerned in duels were made to incur a legal incapacity of holding any office of honor or profit in the nation; and also the penalty of disfranchisement, for a given time, or for life, according to the various aggravations of their crimes; such wholesome measures, vigorously and impartially pursued and carried into complete effect, might, in a great degree, prevent these bloody affrays.—The fear of disgrace would, in many minds, operate more powerfully than the fear of death. Nor would it fail to have a considerable tendency to check the ardent spirit for duelling, should the editors of newspapers generally refuse to publish the details of such barbarous combats. There is not another country in christendom, probably not in the world, where the *seconds* in a duel, have the presumption, immediately after the contest, to publish with the signature of their names, a detailed relation of its commencement, progress and catastrophe, together with encomiums on the gallant behaviour of *their respective principals*. Europeans must read such publications with astonishment, and it is devoutly hoped, in behalf of humanity, and for the honor of the nation, that they may not be reiterated.

The common plea for duelling it is not impossible to remove, either by bringing personal affronts, between gentlemen, under the cognizance of the courts of justice, or by establishing special *tribunals of honor*, which shall award the contending parties. But any effectual attempts of this kind are, however, rather to be hoped than expected, unless at some distant period. By properly educating the rising generation, the public opinion and taste may gradually become so far corrected & purified, that the next age will reject the absurdity of affixing the name of *honor* to a most flagrant violation of the laws of humanity and of Heaven. Let all maxims and lessons of a vicious nature, and especially those which tend to encourage duelling, be expunged from our school-books. Let children be carefully taught the pure and benevolent precepts of the christian religion; together with its solemn doctrines, respecting the accountability and endless existence of every human creature. This would be "laying the axe at the root of the tree."

The principal source of duelling is the prevalence of a contempt for the christian system of faith and morality. It is the modern atheistical philosophy, challenging independence and disclaiming all ideas of accountability, that emboldens men to precipate themselves before the awful tribunal of their Maker, while bloated with the vengeful passions and stained with the blood of murder.

ANTI-DUELLIST.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

In the House of Assembly, of this State, the 26th of January last the following letter from Gouverneur Morris, one of the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States, addressed to his Honor the Speaker, was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, DEC. 25, 1802.

SIR,

On the 24th of February last, I communicated to the Senate of the United States the resolutions which you did me

the honour to transmit. On the 31 of May, a resolution was brought up from the house of Representatives, embracing the latter part of that which the state of New-York had proposed viz. That in all future elections of President and Vice-President, the persons voted for should be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as President and which as Vice President. On the question my vote was in the negative, and had it been otherwise the resolution would have passed.

Having thus stated the facts, it may not be improper to trouble you with some of the reasons which governed my decision.

First—I am opposed to amendments on the general ground, that changing the articles of a constitutional compact lessens that respect for it which is a main support of free governments.

Secondly—I am opposed because it is, generally speaking, better to bear an evil which we know, than hazard those which we are unacquainted with.

Thirdly—I am opposed because the present mode seems preferable to that which is proposed.

When this article was under consideration in the National Convention, it was observed that every mode of electing the Chief Magistrate of a powerful nation, hitherto adopted, is liable to objection. The instances where violence has been used and murder committed, are numerous. Those in which artifice and fraud have succeeded against the general wish & will are innumerable. And hence it was inferred, that the mode least favorable to intrigue and corruption, that in which the unbiassed voice of the people will be most attended to, and that which is least likely to terminate in violence and usurpation ought to be adopted. To impress a conviction on this subject; the case of Poland was (not unaptly) cited. Great and ambitious princes took part in the election of a Polish king; money, threats & force were employed. Violence, bloodshed & oppression ensued. And now that country is parcelled out among the neighbouring potentates; one of whom was but a petty prince two centuries ago.

The evils which have been felt in the present mode of election were pointed out to the convention, but after due advisement the other mode appeared more exceptionable. Indeed, if the present be changed, it might be better to abolish the office of Vice president, and leave to legislative provision the case of vacancy in the seat of the first magistrate.

The convention was aware that every species, of trick and contrivance would be practised by the ambitious and unprincipled. It was therefore conceived, that if in elections, the president and vice-president were distinctly designated there would generally be a state given for two rival Presidents, while there would be numerous candidates, for the other office; because he who wished to become President would naturally connect himself with some popular man in each particular district, for the sake of his local influence, so that the vice presidency would be but as a mere bait to catch state gudgeons. The person chosen would have only a partial vote, be perhaps unknown to the greater part of the community, unfit for those duties which the death of a President might call on him to perform.

The convention not only foresaw, that a scene might take place similar to that of the last presidential election; but even suppose it had not been impossible, that at some time or other, a person admirably fitted for the office of president might have an equal vote with one totally unqualified, and that by the predominance of faction in the house of representatives, the latter might be preferred. This which is the greatest supposable evil of the present mode, was calmly examined, and it appeared, that however prejudicial it might be for the moment, an useful lesson would result from it for the future, to teach contending parties the importance of giving both votes to men fit for the first office. This, sir is one great object contemplated by the constitution, whether it would be obtained by altering the mode of election deserves a serious attention. The other great object, is to defeat the fraud, the force and the corruption, which may be used to place bad men in high authority. After the most mature reflection of which my mind is capable, I am persuaded that the present mode is preferable to that which is proposed in lieu of it and my voice has been given according to my conviction.

I have the honour to be,

With perfect respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant.
GOUV. MORRIS.

The hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the State of New-York.—Albany

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

☞ No Mail, north of the City of Washington, was received at the Post-Office this morning.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of* COMMERCE *and* MANUFACTURE.

The Committee have at length agreed on the following Resolution: "*That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the U. States, as impose a discriminating duty of tonnage, between foreign vessels & vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States, in foreign vessels and vessels of the U. States, ought to be repealed; so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel may belong—such repeal to take effect in favor of any forign nation, whenever the President shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the U. States, have been abolished.*"

Notwithstanding the subject of *discriminating duties*, so highly interesting to the merchant, the husbandman and the mechanic, and of so much consequence to the revenue, has twice occupied a large portion of our attention, we cannot suffer this report to pass without some few observations. They shall be as concise as we can possibly make them, and we hope for a little attention while we undertake the discussion.

The committee have saved us the trouble of proving it, by expressly admitting in the outset, that the "discriminating duties have tended greatly to increase the navigation of the United States, have given the ship owners an advantage over foreigners in the carriage to the United States, of salt, wines, &c. &c. and enabled them to be almost exclusively the carriers of all the fine articles of importation necessary to the consumption of the country. This policy (they add) combined with the advantages resulting from the late war in Europe, had increased the American tonnage to an amount (it is believed) not inferior to that of any nation in Europe, except Great-Britain."

After this broad and important admission, we think we are justified in demanding from those who now propose to give up those duties, very satisfactory reasons for the measure. And what reasons have they given? They shall be candidly examined.

We did expect to have found among the first, the late peace. This was solely relied upon last winter, when the subject was first introduced by Gen. Smith. It was then said by this gentleman, and echoed by his friend Mr. Giles, that although our discriminating acts operated like a charm in time of war, yet were they calculated to injure us in time of peace, and they were both, therefore, very urgent to have them repealed at once. The house, however, were not quite able to discover the force of their observations, refuted by the bare inspection of the annual return of tonnage for the last ten years, and the subject was suffered to sleep for that session. It is now revived with equal ardour indeed, but its advocates, instead of relying on the change in our circumstances, produced by peace, abandon that and confine themselves to another and distinct ground, then also taken, though rather as a subordinate one. It was then said by them, in the house, that the English had "*overdone*" the treaty, and carried the right reserved to them, further than they were warranted to carry it; and now the committee say, "it is believed that the parliament of Great-Britain, by a statute passed the 4th of July, 1787, (in exercise of that reserved right) have exceeded the fair intent and meaning of the treaty of amity, &c. &c. and that *to obviate the disadvantages thence resulting to the carrying trade of the United States*, it is expedient to relinquish our discriminating duties in favor of such foreign nation, as will agree to abolish such of their discriminating or countervailing duties, as are in their operation injurious to the interests of the United States."

That such a reason should be advanced by certain speakers in the heat of debate, it is not very surprising, but that it should be gravely incorporated into a formal report of the committee of Congress, as the leading motive of a resolution, is matter of unfeigned astonishment. What is the amount of it?

Great Britain, under pretence of making provision to carry into effect a particular stipulation in her favor, as reserved to her by treaty, passes an act which on the face of it palpably violates an important an important article of that very treaty. To put the case: We oblige importations in British bottoms to pay say 10 per cent more than importations in our own; by treaty they have a right to countervail by doing the same thing, instead of which they pass an act obliging our importations to pay 20 per cent more than their own. What is in this case to be done? What course shall the United States pursue? Shall we remonstrate against the injury, and in terms becoming a great nation, demand immediate and adequate redress, or shall we give up our 10 per cent. which had produced important advantage to individuals and a great accession to the revenue, in hopes that Great Britain will in turn give up her 20 per cent.—Oh! the latter by all means says an American politician; let us have no difficulties if they can any way be avoided; let us by all means forgo our rights though they are indisputable, for in this quiet and economical manner all the disturbance may be *hushed up* at once. But we shall observe to this committee, that however advisable and even laudable it may be in one individual to overlook offences, or to submit to compromise, yet he must be little acquainted with what belongs to the character of a statesman who supposes this is the course to be pursued by a nation. —"Seldom is it safe for it (says Vattel) to dissemble or to pardon an injury," "suffering an injury without requiring compleat satisfaction is always imputed to weakness and is the means of soon receiving others that are the most attrocious." Can we then refuse to say as to the case before us, that if we allow the accusation of the committee against Great Britain to be well founded, the course they recommend is no less despicable for its pusillanimity than it is remarkable for its folly. But before we give way any farther to our indignant feelings against the English, it may not be amiss to bestow a few moments in examining how far the committee are warranted in advancing this charge.

By our countervailing act passed in 1790, importations in foreign vessels were made liable to pay 10 per cent on the several rates of duties payable on importations in American bottoms; and in the 2d section of the 15th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Great Britain and the United States, the right was reserved to the former to impose a duty adequate to countervail the difference of duty then payable to the latter on importations in British bottoms here, that is to say, 10 per cent on the several rates of duties payable in their own country by their own importers. The treaty was made in 1794, but the British government did not proceed to avail themselves of the stipulation in her favor till July '97, and the act was to go into operation in January, '98. To prevent all dispute and cavil as to the exact import of this act, we republished it at length in the Evening-Post on the 27th of January last, when we had this subject first under consideration. And now let General Smith, or any of the committee turn to the act, and tell us in what part of it they find the obnoxious clause which authorizes them to charge Great Britain with having "exceeded the fair intent and meaning of the treaty of amity, &c." On this subject we take a direct issue with the gentleman, and deny, explicitly that the act does, in any one instance, swerve from the "fair intent and meaning of the treaty;" nay, if we were disposed to be the advocates of a foreign nation we would go further, and say, that this statute is in the highest degree liberal, allowing in one very important instance, a favorable construction for us, where to say the least it was doubtful. It is for those who take the affirmative to make good the allegation; at present it is sufficient to oppose assertion to assertion.

We shall next look at the statute in actual operation, and see if there is any ground for complaint there. In doing this we shall follow the committe in the several articles they have selected as grievances. But this we must reserve for another number.

[*N. Y. Even. Post.*

[*To be continued.*]

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 3.

The bill entitled an act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen, was read a third time, and passed.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to prevent the importation of certain persons, whose importation is prohibited by certain states, and made certain amendments thereto.

Friday, February 4.

A message was received from the President respecting certain complaints made of the incompetency of judge Pickering of New Hampshire to discharge the duties of a district judge of the United States.

Referred to a select committee.

On the motion of Dr. Mitchill the memorial of the mechanics and manufacturers of New-York, connected with shipbuilding and the attendant arts, was ordered to be printed.

The house took up the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill to prevent the importation of certain persons, &c.

Mr. Hill, in order to accommodate the bill to some gentlemen who had expressed their opinions moved an amendment withholding its operation until the 1st day of May next.

Mr. Lowndes spoke against this amendment.

Mr. Hill withdrew it.

Mr. Wadsworth renewed it.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Thatcher, Dennis, S. Smith, Elmendorf, Hastings, R. Williams and Bacon, and opposed by Messrs. Rutledge, Lowndes, Claiborne, Holland and Randolph; and on the question being taken, was lost—Ayes 36—Noes 40.

Mr. R. Williams then moved to limit its operation from the 1st day of April. Carried—Ayes 40—Noes 37.

After a short debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The Tree of Liberty in Paris is usually the *Lombardy Poplar*. The English tree of Liberty, is the *oak*, from which our wooden walls are constructed. In England, the tree is most *durable*, though it must be owned, that in France it is more *pop'lar*.

(*Lon. Pap.*)

A young fellow was arraigned at the Assizes of Mayborough, in Ireland, on a charge of having married three wives, in the short space of ten months. The prisoner, on hearing the judge express his surprise at the enormity of the offence, exclaimed—"My lord, I am now sorry for what I have done, but I was then on the *recruiting* service."

(*ibid.*)

What is the reason, said one Irishman to the other, that you and your wife are always disagreeing? Because, replied Pat, we are *both of one mind*—she wants to be Master and so do I.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that in conformity with the act of incorporation, an ELECTION will be held at the Council Chamber, on Monday the 21st inst. between the hours of three, and six P. M. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

JAS. KENNEDY, sen.
Secretary.

Feb. 7. dtf

FISHERY.

The subscriber is authorised to to RENT for this year, the fishing landing at Johnston's Spring on Potomac, belonging to the estate of Major G. A. Washington, deceased. It is supposed to be equal to any near Alexandria.

GEORGE DENEALE.

Feb. 8. eo3t

For Falmouth & a Market.

The American Ship
GEORGE & MARY,
expected here to receive a cargo of Tobacco in a few days. The usual advances will be made on consignments by this ship to Thomas Middleton and Co. London; but early application must be made, as the greater part of her cargo is already engaged.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Who have just received from Madeira, by the ship Courier, via Norfolk,

A few pipes *London particular* WINE, which they will sell at a low price.

They have also on hand,

Dry Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Almonds in bags, and London Porter in casks.

Jan 27. eo

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of
Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.

of every description, which will be sold at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctually attended.

Nov. 15. co

DIVIDEND.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against John Gill, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on Wednesday the 23d day of February next ensuing, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at their office No. 49, Water street, Baltimore, in order to make a dividend of estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

WILLIAM MACCREURY, } Assignees
JAMES H. HOOE. }

Jan. 27. 22w122F.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT
Two Story HOUSE,

With a good Kitchen and Smoke House adjoining. Also, a Stable for two horses &c. &c. with a well improved garden of half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the river. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 14. co

To Rent,

A very convenient dwelling HOUSE near the lower end of Royal Street, lately occupied by Mr. Edmonds.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A LOT on the upper part of Royal street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Jones. The lot is 26 feet 4 inches front, and 128 feet 4 inches deep, with a 6 feet alley adjoining. There are on the premises two large sheds with lofts, and a blacksmiths's shop suitable for a coachmaker.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

Jan. 17. eotf

Notice,

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland—a distribution of the personal ESTATE of the late Dr. Gustavus Brown of said county, will take place on the 21st day of February next. The Legatees are hereby notified to attend on that day.

SUSANNA BROWN,
Administratrix.

Feb. 3. eo3w†

Henry Schultze,

MAKER & REORGANIZER of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
George-Town,

HAS FOR SALE, some excellent Piano Fortes, which he will dispose of cheap for Cash. Those who have useless or damaged Piano Fortes on hand have now a good opportunity of getting them repaired, and made equal or superior, in brilliancy of tone and certainty of touch, to what they were when first out of the original maker's hands, as some of the best judges have experienced and are ready to attest. His terms are so moderate that he is induced to hope for encouragement, from all lovers of music and friends to American manufactures.

Feb. 3. eo3t†

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my lot in the town of Alexandria, on Monday night the 31st ult.

A small Sorrel Horse,

about 14 hands high, 6 years old next spring, the left eye out, no white about him; he was raised in Frederick county, Virginia, Shucker's Gap, on the Blue-Ridge. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to Mr. Mott, Eagle Tavern, Alexandria, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

JAMES TYLOR.

Feb. 3. eo3t.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

Sale of Furniture.

On FRIDAY, the 11th of Feb. next, will be sold at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of Peter Cooke, on Prince between Pitt and St. Asaph streets,

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Glass, China, &c. *Also*, two Piano-Fortes.

To Rent—The House in which he now lives.

Jan. 29. eo6t†

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale on the premises, the first day of April if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Triplett, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18. eods

To Rent,

For one or more Year,

A STORE HOUSE situated at Fairfax Court House, which, from the great resort of people, is thought to be very good stand for a Retail Store. For terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living at the place, or the subscriber.

RICHD. RATCLIFF.

Feb. 2. 2aw

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Slippers.

SAMUEL CLARK,
Next door to Peter Sherron's,

Has just received and now opening, a fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes & Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every description, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps, (Morocco) and fine Shoes, Misses black and coloured Morocco and Leather Slippers, Boys fine and common Shoes and Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Leather Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large size, coarse Shoes, which he offers for sale at the following retail prices, viz.

Ladies Kid	7s	6s 9	10 6
Black Morocco	6s	6s 9	7 6
Coloured do.	6s 9	7s 6	8s 3
Leather Slippers	5s 3	6s	
Mens best qua.	9s	10s 6	12s
Mens Morocco Pumps	9s	10s	

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in proportion.

ALSO,

For Cash or Barter for Flour,

30 bls. best No. 1 Beef
20 half do. Mess do. } Boston packed.
30 bls. Mackerell

Jan. 18. eo

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epaulets; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24. dt3eotf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has imported from London, in addition to his former assortment,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints & Garden Seeds.

THE latter consist of early Marrowfat Peas, early York Cabbage, Cauliflower, solid Celery, &c. &c.

He has also on hand,

Best bloom Raisins in boxes, Olives and Anchovies in do. Madeira, Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wine in cask and bottles, warranted of good quality, which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

JAMES KENNEDY, jun.

N. B. He expects daily to receive a general assortment of Shop Furniture and Vials.

Jan. 17. 22w7t†

For Sale,

A few thousand bushels each, Liverpool, Cadiz, Lisbon and T. Island SALT,

Boston Beef by the barrel,
Kegs of Sounds and Tongues,
London particular Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks,
Mould and dipp'd Candles by the box,
Cork Wood for Seines.

Storage for GOODS and all kinds of PRODUCE.

Wm. I. Hall.

Merchant's Wharf,

Jan. 28. d3tneo3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29. co

Cash given for rags

Valuable Property for Sale

At the little Falls of Potomac

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distiller, a granar, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which here will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

Slaves for Sale.

The subscriber will on Wednesday the 16th day of February next, at the house of Anthony Addison, in Prince George's county, expose to public sale, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

Negro Peter, a young man, with his wife Nell and their four children; Negro George, with Rose his wife and; their five children; Negro Jack, a blacksmith; Negro Sam, a shoemaker, and Forrester, Jem, Daniel, Jem Sr. Clair, Isaac, Dennis, Jack and Bob, eight likely young lads; at the sale families will not be divided but sold together. These slaves are sold in virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1802, from Anthony Addison to me the subscriber, authorising and directing the sale of the said slaves to raise a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of the day abovementioned, and so many of the said slaves will be sold, as will raise the sum of 3,050 dollars, with interest on 3000 dollars from the 26th day of August, 1802, until the day of sale aforesaid.

Wm. LYLES.

Jan. 19. 13w4t†

A WAREHOUSE for SALE

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from William Hunter, Jun. deceased, to the subscriber, bearing date the ninth day of February, in the year 1791, duly recorded in the court of Fairfax county, made to secure the payment of four hundred & fifty pounds, three shillings & six pence, lawful money of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins with legal interest from the date of said deed, I shall sell at Public Auction, for ready money, to the highest and best bidder, on Wednesday the 16th day of March, at 12 o' clock at the Coffee-House in the town of Alexandria.

All that front Warehouse situated on the west side of Union Street, and built on part of the Wharf sold by John Allison to William Hunter, Jun.—The Warehouse will be sold without the land whereon it is erected, and the purchaser will of course be bound to remove the house, or buy the land of the present proprietor thereof. Those who incline to purchase the Warehouse may view and examine it upon application to the subscriber.

WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 1. 2awds.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.